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【日時・場所】12月23日（火）16:30-18:00pm

【場所】横浜国立大学経営学部研究棟403教室

<https://www.ynu.ac.jp/access/>

【報告者】Dr. **Alexandr Akimov**, Associate professor, Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, Griffith University

【Title タイトル】

Do Households Respond to Dynamic Electricity Price Signals? Evidence from New South Wales, Australia

電力価格の変動と消費者行動：豪州 NSW 州の事例に基づいて

※Abstract は次ページを参照。



【略歴 Biography】

University of New England (Australia) で学位取得、Doctor of Philosophy. 2007 年より、Griffith University (Australia) Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics.

専門は、Emerging market finance, Post-communist Central Asia, Sustainable and energy finance, Australia public policy.

- ◆ 本ワークショップへのお申し込みは、<https://forms.office.com/r/83GJ6dVMdC> にてご登録ください（主催：石田満恵 横浜国立大学国際社会科学研究院）
- ◆ リモートで参加をご希望の方も上記宛先までご連絡ください。追って、Teams 情報をお送りいたします。

Abstract

Time-variant electricity tariffs are rapidly attracting interest as a mechanism by which to promote demand response among residential consumers, particularly in light of the recently emerged ‘duck curve’ problem triggered by daytime behind-the-meter generation from solar PV installations. In Australia, some retailers have started to roll out dynamic Real Time Pricing (RTP) tariffs in which prices change every 30 minutes in line with wholesale market prices. However, it is not clear whether and to what extent households alter their electricity consumption patterns in response to such extreme price volatility. This study examines households on the only commercially available retail residential RTP tariff in Australia and compares them with equivalent households on a traditional flat tariff. We found that households enrolled in the RTP tariff show a generally weak response to its price signals. Peak-period price sensitivity was especially low, indicative of its treatment as a necessity good, while the consumption response to midday pricing was only slightly stronger. A better response was demonstrated by households with rooftop solar PV installations in combination with household battery storage and automated control systems. We conclude that, without such battery storage and control technology, behavioural response alone may not be sufficient to alter consumption patterns, even among more engaged residential customers, and we discuss some important industry and policy implications of our findings.